The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,750.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable

[redacted]

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Heward, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		December 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 13	Leave Tuticorin	21
" Tuticherry 14	" Colombo	22
" Vingorla 14	" Galle	23
" Goa 15	" Negapatam	26
" Cundapoor 16	" Madras	29
" Mangalore 16	" Cocanada	30
" Cannanore 17	" Vizagapatam	31
" Tellicherry 17	" Bimlipatam	1
" Calicut 18		Jan. 1874.
" Beypore 18	" Gopanlpore	1
" Cochin 19	" Paloo Point	2
" Colochel 19	Arrive CALCUTTA	3
" Alleppy 19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Dec. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 5	Leave BUSREH	24
" Kurrachee 9	" Fao	24
" Gundye 10	" Koweit	24
" Muscat 12	" Bushire	26
" Bunder Abbas 14	" Linga	31
" Linga 16		Jan. 1874.
" Bahrein 17	" Bunder Abbas	1
" Bushire 18	" Muscat	4
" Fao 20	" Guadur	6
" Mahomerah 20	" Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH 21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, R.N.R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commander G. M. Reyes, on or about the 6th December, proximo.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents.

LY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

...nd Leaders News, in reference to pure literature, "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands ...English households."

LY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

...turday Review says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Literary Gazette says:—"It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The British Quarterly Review says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Bookseller says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novel-like information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merries or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive Stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and HEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
" Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to	£10
" Lockets	" £ 1 0 to	£20
" Suites	" £10 10 to	£50
Chains ..... Per Ounce	" £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £300
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

Of Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. [illegible]ARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) [illegible]GILLOSS, will be despatched [illegible] H. M.'s Mails, and taking [illegible] and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 2,180 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. D. Strad, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 26th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

EYDASPES .....2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs. 40 per dozen.	
Sherry	" 25	"

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	" 15	"
Chateau Lafite	" 20	"
Superior Old Cognac	" 25	"

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co

NOTICES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is Branded with Crosse and Blackwell's

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE have admitted Mr. ASSUR PURSHOTUM in our FIRM as a PARTNER from THIS DATE.

V. K. GHELLA & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given by me to my Son, HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ESMAIL, to act on my behalf, has been THIS DAY REVOKED.

HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB.

Bombay, 3rd December 1873.

TENDER FOR LANDING COAL, &c.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, invite Tenders for Landing Coal and Goods from Vessels in the Harbour during the year 1874. Specification and form of Tender can be had at the Company's Offices, 9, Marine Street, Fort, where Tenders, endorsed "TENDER for LANDING COAL, &c.," addressed to the Undersigned, will be received up to Noon of the 11th December.

WALTER SCOTT,

General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 4th December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CAMP OF EXERCISE AT CHINCHWUD.

EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN POONA AND CHINCHWUD.

On and from THURSDAY, the 4th instant, until further Notice, the following MIXED TRAINS WILL RUN DAILY between POONA and CHINCHWUD :—

DOWN.	A.M.	P.M.	UP.	P.M.	P.M.
Chinchwud ...Dep.	10 25	10 30	Poona .....Dep.	4 0	9 45
Kirkee .....Arr.	11 0	11 0	Kirkee .....Arr.	4 15	10 0
" .....Dep.	11 20	11 5	" .....Dep.	4 50	10 5
Poona .....Arr.	11 35	11 25	Chinchwud...Arr.	4 42	10 30

First and Second, Single and Return, and Single Local Third Class Tickets will be issued by these Trains between Poona and Chinchwud.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

On and after WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, the Khamgoan State Railway will be again OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC; and from that date, until further Notice, a MIXED TRAIN WILL RUN DAILY between JALAMB and KHAMGAON in connection with the Up Nagpore Trains as under, viz :—

DOWN.	P.M.	UP.	P.M.
Jalamb.....Dep.	7 40	Khamgaon .....Dep.	6 15
Khamgaon.....Arr.	8 20	Jalamb.....Arr.	7 0

Passengers and Goods will be booked through between Khamgaon and all the Stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and the Stations on other Railways with which through booking is established.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained from the D strict Traffic Manager at Munnar, at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1873.

NOTICES.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S

NORFOLK IRON WORKS,

NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment on shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S

NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED.

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC, WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1873—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been favorably known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and all effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London and BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatics, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liniment, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In boxes, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

CHIARINI'S

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.....Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. DE GHETALDI.....Business Manager.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE .....Advance Agent.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, DEC. 4TH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS !!!

IMMENSE ATTRACTION!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle	Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)	" 2
Third Class Seats	As. 8 !!

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED !!!

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT.

In addition to the Usual Evening Performance

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A GRAND GALA MATINEE

WILL BE GIVEN,

For the Special Accommodation of Families living at a distance, on which occasion Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at Half Price to all parts of the House.

Doors open at 2 P.M. ; Performance to commence at 3 P.M.

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

LAST PERFORMANCE BUT TWO.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW IMPERSONATIONS.

GRACE EGERTON (MRS. GEO. CASE)

AND MR. GEO. CASE,

Have the honour to announce their Third Performance ; and, in expressing their gratification at the kind and cordial reception they have received, state with regret that engagements preclude their giving but two more Performances.

The next Entertainment, and last but one, will take place on TUESDAY, December 9th, when there will be an ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME for the FOURTH TIME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Do (Family of 3)	" 10	Gallery	" 2
Pit	Rs. 1		

Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT

Will be given in the above Hall on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1873.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4 0 0
" Family Ticket to admit Three	" 10 0 0
Unreserved Seats	" 2 0 0

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen, and Seats secured. Doors open at 5 o'clock ; Performance to commence at 8-30 precisely.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS

WILL BE GIVEN AT

THE ALTAMONT HALL, CUMBALLA HILL,

ON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1873.

N. B.—Any Non-Subscriber visiting the first of any of the above Concerts can become a Subscriber, and the amount of the First Ticket will be remitted.

Signor G. INZOLI, Impresario.
W. BURTON, Business Manager.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, lately vacated by Messrs. Rennie, Stovell, and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows :—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of awnings, old canvas, sails, rope old (coir and Europe), booms, masts, yards, old brass, copper, iron and lead, teak rafters, and coal dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st December 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, BOMBAY DOCKYARD, up to one o'clock P.M. of the 20th December 1873, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Detail .

Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to Scale of Rations.	Where and when to be delivered	Instalments deliverable	Amount of deposit to be lodged with tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be lodged by Contractor.	Quality of Supply.
Twelve months.	As required.	As required.	10 per cent. of amount of Contract.	20 per cent.	Best quality.	

Beef, fresh	lbs. 65,866
Chillies	" 113
Coriander Seed	" 192
Cummin Seed	" 68
Dhall	" 3,676
Firewood	As required. 2,561
Fish, salt	" 1,862
Ghee	" 68
Mutton, fresh	As required.
Pepper { Whole	As required.
{ Ground	" 28,000
Rice	" 26
Salt, common	" 74
Turmeric	" 38,400
Vegetables	"
Arrowroot	"
Barley (Commissariat made)	"
Do. Powder	"
Currants	"
Celery Seed	"
Chocolate	"
Candles, of sorts	"
Colza Oil	"
Dessicated Milk	"
Disinfecting Powder	"
Flour	"
Lemon Juice	"
Lime Juice	"
Malt-a Broth	"
Mustard	"
Malt	"
Oatmeal	"
Preserved Fowl	"
Pickles	"
Preserved Potatoes	"
Raisins	"
Rum	"
Sugar	"
Salt, fine	"
Split Peas	"
Suet	"
Salt Beef	"
Tea, 1st sort	"
Vinegar	"
Yeast	"

To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troopships and approved by Receiving Officer. As required.

E GILLS,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer,
Indian Transport Department, H. M.'s Dockyard,
25th November 1873.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs to notify to the PUBLIC of his ARRIVAL at BOMBAY as Representative of the well-known WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of NEW YORK, U. S., AMERICA.

His stay in this City will extend to the 10th instant, when he will proceed to Calcutta to OPEN AGENCIES in that City. In the meantime he will be happy to give any information to parties wishing to purchase, or to those who may have already secured one of these invaluable Machines. All communications on the subject should be addressed to him to the care of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 7, Prince Bazaar St. ext.

The Undersigned also begs to inform the Public generally, and to intending Purchasers of Sewing Machines especially, that owing to the great reputation of the *Wheeler and Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines* a great number of imitation Machines of inferior quality said to be on Wheeler and Wilson's system have been imported into Bombay. Care should, therefore, be taken that those are not sold to them for the genuine article from Wheeler and Wilson, the cloth-plates of which are impressed with the name of the Company thus :—

WHEELER & WILSON, M. F. G. Co.,

Bridgeport Conn.

And the dates of the Patents granted to A. B. Wilson, in addition to which the Company's Trade-mark is imbedded on the Machines.

The Undersigned on behalf of the Company also cautions the dealers in the Imitation Machines against representing them as the genuine WHEELER and WILSON, as it would clearly be a fraud.

All the descriptions of Sewing Machines made by WHEELER and WILSON can be had of the abovenamed Firm, who are the Sole Agents of the Company in Bombay.

S. H. WAGSTAFF,

Representative of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

THE CHINCHWUD CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to inform VISITORS and OTHERS taking part in the above that they have OPENED a TEMPORARY BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT where, in conjunction with the Poona House, the several Departments of the Company's Business will be liberally represented. The situation is the most central in the Camp, being close to the Post Office and Governmental Offices, and midway betwixt the 1st and 2nd Division. The Management therefore trust that the special efforts made to meet the general convenience of those assembled will result in a LARGE SHARE of PATRONAGE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

VERY IMPORTANT TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS,

OR

THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Celebrated

SPECIAL KIT,

Now so well known throughout the EAST for its Superior Manufacture and very Moderate Cost.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits .....Rs. 10 to	17 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Sponge Bags	2 0
Overland do	17 0			Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sponges, Bath	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 8	Pillow Cases, each	1 8	Blankets, each	11 8
Overcoats, and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

In sterling Exchange on London the rates still show a downward tendency, the Banks drawing quotations being almost nominal.

In Government Securities we cannot report any alteration in prices quoted yesterday.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 1/16 Nominal.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 1/32d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10d. Nominal.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 1/4d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 3/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 9 11/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99 1/2 to
Do demand 100 3/16

On Madras 30 days' sight 99 1/2
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110
Four & half per cent. 106
Four per cent. 104
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) 106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 103
15 years' Debenture Loans 103
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate 112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 94
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 112½ per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Minimum rate of discount per		6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	ZZZ
Five-Franc Pieces	224
Bar silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS—P. & O., 22nd December, £3-10-0; Canal steamers, from at £3-5-0 for boats near at hand, but for February and March impossible to obtain offers, so many steamers coming; ships, no change for the better.

Cotton		2-15-0
Cassa		2-15-0
Seeds		2-2 3
Iron Ships Cotton		£2 0s. 0d.
Wooden Ships		£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
Myrabolams		£2 0s. 0d.
Oil in bulk		£1 10s. 0d.
Seeds		£2 5s. 0d.
Cotton		No ship.
Coffee		
London		£3 10s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Wheat		£3 0s. 0d.
Suez Canal Seeds		£3 0s. 0d.
Cotton		£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China Steamer Cotton		Rs. 20 per ton.
Opium		Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships		Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta Salt		Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

MARKET steady for Colaba and National Bank shares. Spinning shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88xd.
32,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,960
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	762½
10,000	500	10%	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	262½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	280
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200 -
9,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1405
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Fores Land & Pier Co. Ld.	106
750	7,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	925
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	385

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	319-320	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	109-110	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	49-10-2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£15	19-8-1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

PRESS COMPANIES.

15/-	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	215
150	12,000	7,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co	6,200
200	2,5 (	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,500	all	300p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,000
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
100	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,50	...	...	Darwar Company	900
500	1,25	all	40	Colaba Press Co	4,200
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,700
150	3,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	5,500
200	2,000	1,80	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
100	1,0 (	all	70 p.c.	Fremont Press Co	650
250	5,00	1,46	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	775
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Indusenl Press & G. Co.	340
600	2,00	5 00	...	Inland Press Manuf. Co. Ld	2,000
125	2,50	75	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,00	all	...	Jamson's Press Co	600
400	100	75	135 p.c.	Kaiser-i-Hind Press Co	505
100	1,00	75	...	Mahrattee and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1 135
125	1,5 (	1,25	Rs. 8	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	85	all	0 p.c.	Do. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,00	all	0 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co	900

o Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,490
100	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,710
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,350
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,280
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,250	2,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,730
150	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,000
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,490
900	1,000	all	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,270
800	2,500	a l	150p.c.	Oriental	3,000
600	2,500	400	200p.c.	Royal	2,150
800	1,000	1 all	...	Soondercha Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

There is almost no business doing, and prices in the absence of business are quite nominal. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday:—

750 pairs Grey Dorias	45 in. 10 yds.	at Rs.	1 11 6
600 ,, ,, ,,	45 in. 10 yds.	at ,,	1 13 0
120 pieces W. G. Prints	36 in. 26 yds.	at ,,	4 10 0

COTTON.

For the last two days our public messages are much of an unfavourable character, and any activity that takes place at Liverpool has but a very short existence. Reuter's of the 2nd instant reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing weaker, with Surats dull and heavy. And though there is no decline in the prices for our Indian sorts, a fall of 1/16d. has taken place in Mid Orleans, and of ⅛d. in Mid Uplands, being respectively quoted at 8 13/16d. per lb. and 15⅝ cwts. The quotation for Fair Dholleras is still 5⅞d. Sales are given at 10,000 bales only, of which 3,000 are Surats. Imports amount to 23,603 bales. A further payment of about 10 lacs is said to have been made with the Bank of England, which, when viewed in conjunction with the previous ones, shows that the position of the Bank has considerably improved, so that we will see long hear of a further reduction in the rate of discount. Coffee continues very strong, and prices remain in favour of sellers. The cotton market have closed somewhat dull, with a decline of about two rupees per candy, and even at the reduced rates there were very few purchasers. The following are our closing quotations:—

Old Dhollerah	Rs. 181 to	Rs. 182
,, Comrawutties	,, 180 to	,, 184
,, Sawgimed	,, 180 to	,, 184
,, Vingurla	,, 180 to	,, 184
New Comrawuttie, Feb. delivery	,, 213 to	,, 215
Akola ,, ,,	,, 218 to	,, 220
,, Broach, M. G. March ,,	,, 234 to	,, 235
,, Hingunghaut Jan. ,,	,, 246 to	,, 248
,, Dholleru April ,,	,, 192 to	,, 194

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

50 candies Oomrawutties	Rs. 170
25 ,, Bhoees	,, 160
25 ,, New Nugger	,, 205

In YARNS and METALS no sales are reported.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 29th November 1873.
Open 411½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	54,175	0	0
Merchandize	52,513	0	0
Earth Trains	472	0	0
Electric Telegraph	629	0	0
Total Rs.	1,07,789	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1872.
Open 399½ Miles.

Coaching	51,544	0	0
Merchandize	52,152	0	0
Earth Trains	.....		
Electric Telegraph	556	0	0
Total Rs.	1,04,252	0	0
Increase Rs.	3,537	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Baroda (s)	Almond	Sydney, Nov. 4.

The steamer Koina, Profumo, to Aden and Jeddah, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Aden, Hoodooda and Jeddah
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Compta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera (s), 150 drums linseed oil, 25 drums turpentine and 110 barrel paints, Owen & Okell.
Timavo (s), 5 cases tobacco, D. Merwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde (s), 1 case hardware, Jafferjee Tyebjee.
Teviot (s), 1 cask brandy, J. H. Watson.
Coromandel (s), 2 cases toy pistols, Sumsoodin Cassumjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido (s). 1 case gold leaf, mock. Shaik Ahmed Noordin.

FROM PORT SAID.

India (s), 45 casks shellacs, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

DAILY EXPORTS—3RD DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Vicksburg, 225 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 80 tons old iron, Hugh D. Fisher & Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 bundles galls, Premjee Runchordass; 5 cases mother of pearl shells, Ebram Rujub.
Cerdic, (s). 31 bales cotton, Monsookhboy Bhugoobhoy; 200 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 25 bales cotton, Cowerjee Dewjee & Co; 56 bales cotton, Passoo Khimjee; 53 bales cotton, Assur Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 10 bales cotton, Nussurvanjee Mancekjee & Co; 16 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 56 bales wool, Munsookh Coober; 1 bale cotton, Sobhagchund Gellichund; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 63 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 33 bales cotton, Maden Koorpall & Co; 15 bales wool and 11 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee & Co; 1 bale cotton, M. Harry & Co; 140 bales cotton, R. Martin & Co; 60 bales cotton, V. Vandrawandass
Khedive, (s), 82 bales cotton and 18 bales wool, Soondercase Mooljee; 9 bales wool, Dawood Mahomed; 14 bales wool, Samjee Veerjee; 125 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soond-rjee; 8 bales cotton, W. Graham & Co; G. A. 25 bales cotton, Manockjee Cowasjee; 18 bales wool, Savukmull Sawamull; 1) bales wool, Rujeebally Alliraza; 42 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s) 44 pieces and 2 bundles E. teeth, Allybhoy Keekabhoy; 6 bundles E. teeth, Ramchund Amoolack, 1 case woolen carpets, Punnett & Co; 24 cases cowdas, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 36 cases tea, R. J. Sajun; 20 cases fishmaws, Allarden Baboo, 30 cases cardamoms, Soondersdas Mooljee; 37 kegsaloes Secotra, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 33 packages coffee, H. Abdasatar H. Talab; 109 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co; 100 bales cotton, H. Gleson & Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 60 bales cotton and 24 cases M. of P. shells, C. N. Gomes & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian (s), 15 packages fishmaws and 20 bundles sharkfins, Gowabhoy Soujee; 411 bundles sharkfins and 11 packakes fishmaws, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 7 cases hingda, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 slabs lead and 24 cases broken glass, Currim Nanjee; 23 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 35 bags bdellum, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 114 balts twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2.

Fraser, Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ferozepore.
Lester, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 3.

Marx, Lieutenant, 68th L. I., on duty, from Deolake.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 2.

Haleb, Colonel, Gun Carriage Department, on duty, to Poona

DECEMBER 3.

Haig, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Meredith, Lieutenant Colonel, 45th Foot, to join, to Burmah via Calcutta.
Hale, Major, 29th Foot, to join, to Mooar.
Thornton, Colonel, Madras Artillery, to join, to Secundrabad

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.		After-packet
United Kingdom	Dec.	8	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	8	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	5	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,,	13	4-30 P.M.	...	No after packet
China	,,	16	4-30 P.M.	...	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,,	22	5-30 P.M.	...	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar			5-30 P.M.	...	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by senders for transmission by any other route and nonconformities conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 8	Monday	Dec. 22
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 29

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kassara, Kgulpoora, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	3 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only			
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagar and Sewar	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M of previous day.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MARKUR—December 3rd, at Khumballa, Nuwajbae, wife of Mr. Framjee Cowarjee Markur, aged 39 years, deeply regretted. Her remains will be carried, to the Tower of Silence at 7-30 A.M. this morning.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1873.

IT was remarked by Lord Lawrence in an able letter addressed to *The Times* in England about a year ago, which supplies us with very valuable testimony to the present encouraging condition of our Christian Missions in India, that "although we may often see good and "earnest men at home weakening the influence "of the Christian faith by their want of union, "and by their excessive differences upon un-"important points of Church doctrine and "administration, yet such views are either "not found among the various classes of mis-"sionaries in India, or they are studiously kept "in the background. These men have lately "met in a general Conference, for the sake of "mutual counsel, and for the furtherance of "the cause which they have at heart." These sentiments of our late excellent Viceroy we regret that we are unable to endorse. Confining our remarks to our own Presidency, (which in this respect appears to be so far less favoured than Bengal), and dealing solely with facts which are too palpable to admit of dispute, we are reluctantly obliged to confess that we can trace very little of that desire after unity, of which Lord Lawrence speaks, in the action of the several missionary societies, which form the recognized channels whereby the genuine "enthusiasm of humanity" among our own countrymen finds its natural expression, in promoting by liberal contributions the future evangelization of India. On the contrary, we fear it is too evident that a bitter party-spirit still paralyzes the efforts of the well-meaning agents of these various associations; and that the possibilities of union—corporate union—between different denominations have been diminished in proportion as this mutual antagonism has prevailed. Much has been spoken, much has been written, about the many hindrances, both external and internal, which to minds impatient of the slow progress of all direct missionary operations seem to render further efforts hopelessly ineffectual. Let it be acknowledged that the obstacles which bar the way against the more rapid advance of Christianity among the various races subject to our rule are formidable indeed. Yet they are not therefore necessarily insuperable. It is easy enough to theorize on such a subject; and probably no one who has not actually lived among the natives, and studied their habits and tone of mind, and thus acquired a practical knowledge of Hindoo life, the national as well as religious feeling, can realize even faintly the true nature of those impediments which thwart the pious endeavours of our ablest missionaries, and seem to mock their self-sacrificing toil. Our space allows us but to glance hurriedly at some of the more prominent of those difficulties, which by experience are found to arise either from the nature of the work itself or the peculiar mental characteristics of the people, to whose conversion that work is directed. The vastness of the field of action, the enormous multitude of those to whom the foreign teacher with stammering tongue is seeking to impart the priceless treasure of Truth, but upon whom his isolated efforts fail to make any impression;—the incredible superstition, the childish credulity of the Brahmin listener, who, when referred to the miracles of the Gospel as well-attested evidences of the truth of Christ's mission and manifestations of His Divinity, complacently counts up the far more wonderful performances of Krishna and the many surprising Avatars of Vishnoo;—the cold indifference, which repels because it fails to understand the eager proselytism of other creeds;—the extreme subtlety and *imaginativeness* of the dreamy Asiatic mind, the depth of its speculation, the wide range of its intellectual abstraction;—the deep-rooted tenacity of its ancient belief, together with the moral and social despotism of Caste: such are some of the difficult problems for ever presented to those who would grapple successfully with this Hydra-headed foe, and which will tax all our "serpent-wisdom" to solve.

We have not attempted to exhaust the catalogue of those more negative hindrances which seem hopelessly to bar the progress of our modern Evangelists in India. A far more serious *positive* impediment to Christian Missions is presented by the sectarian jealousies and hostile divisions amongst those who profess to have given their lives to one common object, and to have received from the same Divine authority a joint commission to convert the heathen world to the Faith of Christ. To this mutual antagonism of the various Protestant mission agencies has been sacrificed all that wise economy of money and labour, which is so plainly needful for the attempt successfully to occupy the boundless area which they claim for their several operations. Hence, too, that total absence of systematic organization, which places all such associations in unfavourable contrast with the more wisely organized agencies of the Roman Catholic Church. There was nothing new indeed in the very practical observations with which a few weeks since Sir Bartle Frere contrived to arrest the attention of a crowded assembly during the Congress week at Bath; but they seem to us peculiarly apposite to our subject, as well as being the result of deep reflection and careful observation. They contain a powerful argument—as the *Saturday Review* has pointed out—for the necessity of corporate combination, if we are reasonably to look for more satisfactory permanent results from our widely scattered labours in the mission field. Sir Bartle contrasted in this respect the isolated and often ineffective efforts of a single-handed English missionary, tied down by abundant coils of red-tape provided by the home society, and limited to what his employers consider direct spiritual work, with the far more complete system, the more practical aims and the larger performances, of such missionary organizations as are provided by the Roman Catholics and others, who have learnt how to combine instruction in all the arts of civilized life with their direct religious teaching; and thus have in many places succeeded in laying deep and firm the foundation of a complete and self-supporting Christian community. If an insuperable hostility still separates the various Protestant churches from that of Rome, let them at least remember what is the secret of her more successful foreign mission operations, and aim at manifesting that spirit of union which is her strength—"Fas est et ab hoste doceri."

An opportunity, which does not appear often to occur, was afforded last December for cementing that unity, which must be the strength, as it is the first condition, of all successful missionary effort, by the summoning of a general Protestant Missionary Conference at Allahabad. About twenty different Societies, we believe, were there represented. But conspicuous by its absence was that society which usually parades its annual report with a great flourish of trumpets at the Cathedral during the present month. Why neither the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, nor yet a small association which seeks to enlist general sympathy by its advertisement of meetings held for the special purpose of promoting "union" among Church-folk, was there represented, is a question which we have heard frequently asked, and the true answer to which we believe we are in a position to supply. Both these Societies, small and insignificant as they are, in point of numbers and of money, subscribed for the promotion of their special objects, are yet stimulated or controlled in their action by the acknowledged influence of the Bishop of the Diocese more or less directly brought to bear upon them. The missionary clergy of the S. P. G. would have very little chance of peace, if they should venture upon a course of action contravening the dicta of their President, or even if they expressed views differing from those of the Episcopal mind. Hence we may easily explain the phenomenon that, to a meeting summoned from all parts of India with a view to promote brotherly co-operation in the vast enterprize of evangelizing some 160,000,000 of their fellow-men, neither of these associations sent a single delegate. We have a right then to ask why a Society, which calls so frequently for pecuniary assistance from the English public in order to carry on efficiently its proper work, should fail to manifest the slightest sympathy with other organizations for a common purpose, and decline to avail itself of the benefit of their deliberations at a general conference. We wonder also why a Society for promoting "union" should so signally fail to manifest in action that spirit of Christian unity, which by its title we should expect to find it eager to display. But then it is evident enough that the Bishop of Bombay would not wish to send a representative to a meeting at which his own suicidal policy of intrusion into mission fields already occupied by some non-conforming association was so severely condemned. In the face of his scornful repudiation of all that might seem to connect His Lordship with "common Christianity," Bishop Douglas could not consistently allow any member of a Society which he specially patronizes to meet on a common footing Christian ministers of other denominations. It is now two years since the Bishop declared at a public meeting at the Town Hall, that it is "plainly impossible to co-operate in mission work with any "who could not claim an Apostolic succession for "their ministry, and who observed much that was "'uncatholic' in method, and contrary to primitive order and truth." How then could he give the right hand of Christian fellowship to those who were wanting (as His Lordship maintains somewhat inconsistently as a Protestant Bishop) in the first essentials of a Christian Church. How could such a champion of the principles of ecclesiastical intolerance, which are consistent only in the Roman system, send his delegates to a conference of Protestant missionaries, who, conscious of the weakness of division, and yearning for the support of a wider sympathy, met on the platform of a "common Christianity" for mutual counsel and encouragement?

The mode of action adopted by the Conference was in fact *too Catholic*, in its best and literal sense, too wide and liberal in its character, to square with those principles laid down by the Bishop in his "Letter on Indian Missions," published a year ago, which in his opinion ought to regulate all mission work in his diocese. The meeting accepted as a basis of united operations the declaration of Divine charity, "He that is not against us is for us," and determined in a wise and liberal spirit that Christian zeal should prevail over party differences, and that all denominations by mutual toleration and generous forbearance should agree to work together. But such utterances as these of the Bishop must have seemed like the discharge of some unexpected *mitrailleuse* suddenly opening a destructive fire on a friendly force, which, deficient only in correct regimental uniform, is advancing to support a general sortie against the common foe. We are pained to think that unnecessary difficulties are added to those which we have already pointed out, as standing in the way of ordinary mission enterprise. We protest against this waste of spiritual force, this want of method, this neglect of all economy of the working power, in our modern missions. We protest, too, against the injustice done to the great body of the supporters of these Societies, by the encouragement of such party jealousies and divisions. Why should the isolation of the English Church from all other Protestant bodies working for a common end be longer tolerated? Why at least should not its two chief agencies for converting a people who are keen enough to mark their separate action be outwardly one, subject only to a general Board of Missions? Why should mutual suspicion, if not open antagonism, continue thus to load with a double weight the labourer's neck, already well nigh broken by the increasing hopelessness of his toil? Surely it would be possible even for so hard and so exclusive a prelate as the Bishop of Bombay to discover some means of maintaining in the face of the serried ranks of Brahminism that "unity of spirit," which is proved to be the first essential element in every successful effort for the conversion of those of another faith. Can he not, by the attraction of a common interest, draw into alliance with his own immediate partisans those who under the standard of a "common Christianity" are willing on their part to accept his leadership? How valuable in this aspect is the testimony of Mr. Gladstone not long since delivered at the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool to the *inner* unity of all Christian sects and Churches, which lying beneath their *outward* separation yet binds them in the real though invisible bonds of a common faith! How grandly comprehensive, and how cheering, such a view of the range and prospects of our foreign missions, contrasted with the narrow and short-sighted policy of those who would hinder all co-operation of our various agents on the basis of a common Christianity! "It is said that the "divisions of Christians render it impossible to "define what Christianity is, as they certainly "impede its progress. But, if the divisions of "Christians are remarkable, so is their unity in "the grand doctrines of their faith. 'Well nigh "1,500 years of sustained activity have passed "away, since the great controversies about the "Divinity and the Person of the Redeemer were "after a long agony determined. As before that "time in a manner less defined, so ever since, "amid all chance and change, more than 99 in "every 100 have with one voice confessed the "Divinity and the Incarnation of Christ to be "the cardinal and central truths of their religion. "Surely here is some comfort, some sense of "brotherhood, some glory in the past, some hope "for the time that is to come."

NOTES OF THE DAYS.

WE have reason to believe that, after all, it is Mr. Kittredge's modification of Mr. Ormiston's dock scheme, and not Mr. Ormiston's scheme, pure and simple, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Mr. Kittredge, it will be remembered, contended that as little money as possible should be spent in trying to make the most of that bad bargain—the Elphinstone property. He therefore recommended that the Elphinstone dock only should be constructed in the first instance, at a cost of 55 (fifty-five) lacs, and that the Masjid Basin should be left untouched for the present. Not much more than half a million, then, instead of three-quarters, will be needed to complete the scheme sanctioned by the Viceroy.

THE Duke of Argyll seems to have taken the side of his brother Scot, Sir George Campbell, in the controversy which has, by all accounts, broken out between the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as to the means needed to prevent the threatened famine from doing much mischief to the country. Lord Northbrook only a few

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that it seemed proper that at this stage of the proceedings he should state briefly—having been the promoter of this Act in its present shape now before the Council—the course taken by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in respect to it. It must be borne in mind that the origin of the Acts now before the Council was the proposal to consolidate the various laws bearing upon rent and revenue. The proposal was brought before the Government of India some years ago, and Mr. Court, who was familiar with the revenue laws, took upon himself while at home to prepare a digest of those laws, sent his digest to the Government of India, and it was forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces at the time that Mr. Stephen was engaged in the codification and consolidation of the laws upon various subjects. At the same time also a bill was prepared by Mr. Stephen consolidating the revenue law of the North-West Provinces. That was sent to him (Sir W. Muir) in 1871 or 1872—about three years ago—with the view of having as much discussion and collective wisdom on the subject as he could bring to bear upon it. A committee was constituted and sat in 1872 at Nynee Tal, and spent a great deal of labour and attention upon both the bills, rent and revenue. The result of these consultations was the production of the two bills in 1872 which were sent down to the Legislative Department, brought forward by his hon. friend Mr. Inglis, and discussed during the Calcutta session of 1872-73. The Government of the North-West Provinces took advantage of the consolidation of the law to propose amendments. The bills themselves were mainly a repetition of the old law in a combined and convenient form, but in several matters it was thought advisable to take advantage of the opportunity to obtain certain improvements in the law itself. The principal improvements were of four descriptions: the first was the recognition of the expropriators both retrospectively and for the future; the second was the determination of a term, within which after a decree for rent had been given, no new suit should be made; the third was the determination of a principle on which the enhancement of revenue should be fixed while the settlement was in progress; and the fourth, the transfer of jurisdiction in appeal in certain suits from the civil to the revenue courts. The bills thus formed were discussed by the select committees at Calcutta during the last session, and the main principles were confirmed by them: in fact in one particular the committee went considerably further than he had contemplated himself in extending the term during which suits for enhancement should not lie, to the whole period of the settlement, and where the settlement was permanent, to a period of thirty years. The bills were not passed in Calcutta, and the whole subject came up for consideration and discussion again in this last session at Nynee Tal, and he had had the benefit of the presence there of the chief revenue officers of these provinces in re-discussing and reconsidering both the alterations which were made in committee in Calcutta and also the general principles upon which the bills were based.

In referring to the changes which were now made in the select committee's supplementary report which he had had the honour of signing in connection with the other members of the committee, and in the terms of which he might say he fully concurred, he would notice first the position which they had taken up in respect to the expropriatory body. As was very clearly stated by his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis last Friday, the importance of maintaining the expropriatory body with a beneficial interest in their holdings was very great indeed. His (Sir W. Muir's) opinion on the subject had been quoted by Mr. Inglis at Calcutta, and he held strongly and stedfastly to the opinion then expressed. He could regard nothing as more inexpedient than the course which had been taken in respect to the expropriatory body during the last 50 years, and nothing was more unfortunate than the system of sales by which our old proprietors had been sold out of their lands and reduced to the dead level of occupancy tenants. The result of this had been, that we had had what he might call a depressed and emasculated tenantry, a tenantry which were reduced to a position in which they were liable to have expressed from them the last rupee, and also to be ejected from their holdings, and altogether the result had been that from that body, which were really the backbone of our agricultural interest and which ought to be our stay in time of danger, we had, in too many instances, a class that would prove themselves a disloyal and dangerous yeomanry. He was quite sure that if the ruling which had produced to a great extent those great injuries to the country had been re-discussed in the light of the mutiny and of the Oudh investigation, that the high authority who in revenue matters initiated the principle which had since obtained, would have come to a very different conclusion. In the Oudh investigation it had come out very strongly indeed that the class of quasi-proprietors existed when we entered into possession of those provinces, and that they had a difference of interests in their special lands—an interest that was different from that which existed throughout the whole of the estate—and for which they were more or less responsible. There was a certain description of land which was held by them as "seer," and which was recognized as and formed a tenth part of the land in which the quasi-proprietor had a special and individual interest. Now the mistake which we had unfortunately made in the earlier part of our administration was to disregard this special property, and there was no distinction made between a man who has continued as full proprietor when once ousted and a common ryot, while under the old system to a certain extent the position of the ex-proprietor had been recognized in reference to his old "seer" lands, and where he was ousted by the talookdar, if he had managed to retain his position and hold those lands he had been recognised as the proprietor of them. Now, had anything of this sort been done by us, a vast amount of that danger which we experienced in the mutiny, and in he troublous times that succeeded it, and the inexpedient and uneconomical position in which these old proprietors were left would have been avoided. Upon all these considerations under the former Bill as we originally drew it, the feeling incumbent upon us was to remedy if possible the mistakes of the past, and the measure took the form originally presented to this Council, in which we maintained the position of the ex-proprietor in his own holdings with this additional advantage that no enhancement in future should be made beyond a certain amount, leaving him a beneficial interest in the soil; and in reference to this very strong contentions had recently been raised. It had been said that if the old usage brought about by the Oudh investigation had been so apparent, why had it been found out at so late a period? If it was said the custom had been so considerable, why was it ignored by high authority? And, again, it had been said that rights had been acquired, and purchasers upon their property upon sales held by the Government on the distinct declaration that the parties whose interests they bought were reduced to tenants-at-will and liable to have their rents raised to any amount, and that the only title and right which could be recognized in them was that which grew up subsequently from a fresh prescription. To this it might be said, that as we made no reduction in the rent at present; the benefit was prospective; but then if the remedy was a small one, it might be replied on the opposite hand, "your case as regards political danger cannot be so great or extreme, if indeed these expropriatory rights are so dangerous to the public weal." Sir William Muir did not think that any repetition of those contentions was necessary in regard to retrospective application of their principle. It had been truly said by his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse that no great injury to existing rights was done; still the argument had been very strongly contended, and on principle he had expressed to the committee the conviction that the case was not so strong as that representing the Government of the North-Western Provinces. He could say that the political expediency demanded the retrospective application of a principle which went counter, certainly, to the action of the Government during the thirty or forty years, and one which, however slight the injury might be, was a distinct reversion of the principle which the Government recognised. Now, from what he had said, it would be seen that there were contending considerations. On the one hand, there were strong reasons for remedying a baneful if not a dangerous evil—on the other, there was the injustice and inexpediency of reversing a policy of rights which were founded upon the distinct declaration of Government. Now, the course which had been taken appeared to him to go as far in the direction of justice as it could go, and to avoid altogether anything which should appear to compromise the faith of the British Government. Having regard to all considerations we were quite in a position to preserve this expropriatory class in their proprietary lands for the future. The only thing that might be said in regard to this was, that there was a number of existing liens upon the land and that these liens had been made on the understanding that the whole and entire interest of the persons making them, their cultivating interest as well as their proprietary interest—were under the existing law at the mercy of the lien holder, but in respect to existing liens and to sales made for existing deeds for the future the usage of the country might be held to interpose and say that the purchaser should come in accordance with what was strongly believed to be the custom and usage of the country. Then, again, it might be said that we were leaving the old proprietors to go from bad to worse but that was not the case, for as his hon'ble friend had just said there were certain remedial measures even with respect to them. In the first place it was distinctly said that they constituted a class. They constituted a class, that was, wherever they had been able in virtue of the usage of the country to maintain their position. It was a great boon to the ex-proprietary class to have this difference recognised as a possible distinction by the Legislature, and wherever in point of fact the usage had been kept alive, wherever the old ex-proprietary bodies had been able to hold their position and assert their privileges there for the future the prevailing rate as it had settled itself in reference to this privilege would be the standard by which suits for enhancement for the future would be decided; and then, again, we had the additional fixity and privilege which was given to them by extending the period within which suits for enhancement could be brought. He should refer to that privilege afterwards. He thought therefore, that in regard to the question of ex-proprietary rights, we had gone in this bill as far as we practically could go. For the past we were not responsible in the same manner as we were for the future: errors had been committed in the administration, and for the results of those errors we were not responsible, but for the future we were responsible, and in what we were now doing for the ex-proprietary class we were conferring a great boon upon the country and one which would tend to maintain the body of expropriators who might be reduced hereafter from the position of proprietors to cultivators in a position which should be economically more beneficial to the country than had hitherto been the case, and it would also tend to accumulate some degree of means and capital in that class of the people which of all others were the most affected by the improvement of the land. The second point which he should mention in which the bills as first presented by Mr. Inglis differed from the old law was in limiting suits for enhancement to a period which varied in the case of settlement to fifteen years and in the case of ordinary enhancement to ten years. This the select committee in Calcutta increased, as he had said before, to a period of thirty years in permanently settled districts and to the term of settlement where the settlement was temporary. His hon. friend's remarks would seem to indicate that in his opinion it would have been more expedient had the Calcutta amendment been allowed to stand. With reference to this he must state distinctly that he thought it would have been a radical change in the revenue law of these provinces—a change which would have more justly been objected to in settling the position of the proprietors than any other change, even giving a retrospective effect to the expropriatory privilege. It would have been open to the British Government when we first took possession of these provinces—nay at a much later period—to have adopted the proposal of Mr. Bird, who would have fixed the rents for ryots for the term of the settlement. The subject was however fully discussed at that time, and the Government of India came deliberately to the conclusion that such a course was not warranted, that the zemindaree tenure was inconsistent with the recognition of a right of fixed rent for all time, or at least for the term of the settlement on the part of the cultivator. That decision might have been right, or it might have been wrong. It was, however, not fair to discuss the question now. The decision was come to, and the whole revenue system of the N. W. Provinces had been based upon the liability of the rents of all cultivators, excepting a few classes, to be raised by the zemindar with certain conditions, the conditions being that the enhancement of the rent should not be above that which had taken place among the same class of cultivators for the same kind of land. To have altered that would have been not only to have uprooted the landed system which had grown up with that declaration and of the settlement of rights made so many years ago. Properties had passed from hand to hand; rights and expectations had grown up under this system; estates had been sold both for arrears of revenue and, as we had seen in many cases, for decrees of court: and all this had gone on for the last thirty or forty years on the understanding that the zemindar had the full power to enhance under the conditions he had just mentioned. For a political object it might and would have been in the power of Government, even at the expense of the expectations he had mentioned, to have altered the whole system. He did not say that there should be an express legislative enactment defining the position of zemindars, and enabling the Government to step in and say that the rents of ryots ought to be maintained even in perpetuity. He certainly thought it would be in the last degree inexpedient at this time of day to reverse the policy which had gone on for so long a time and during the last Revenue Settlement. He would pass on now to the subject of enhancement, and all he would ask to state was in reference to the agency which the Government proposed to employ in regard to suits for enhancement. In the first place he would say that the description of the action of the Settlement officer by his hon'ble friend was not quite correct, in this respect, that it was not a new matter which we proposed to trust to him in the regulation of rents, either in respect of the principle of fixing them in reference to the same class of cultivators, or indeed in reference to the average rates of rent. The action of the Settlement officer would be now what it had ever been, and in point of fact those average rates to which his hon'ble friend had alluded were nothing more than the average rates of land which were found to prevail in certain neighbourhoods Our desire was to assess rent, as it had found its own level in the ordinary course of transactions between man and man. There might be some exceptions in cases when the rise of rent in certain localities had not been so great as in other adjacent localities, but where the character of the land and its productive power were the same, when the classes of the cultivators were the same and everything assimilated, then we held that there was no reason why the localities should be assessed at rates lower than that locality. The Settlement officer might step in and say that the prevailing rate of rent taken broadly was at such and such a rate, the principle being that the rates assumed by the Settlement officer were rates found to be prevalent in the localities themselves. The process, however, was not exactly stated by his hon'ble friend. The process was this. The rates of rent prevailing in certain localities were ascertained; they were reduced as far as possible, and classified with reference to the various kinds of soil. These rates, having been fixed as prevalent rates, were reported to the Board of Revenue, who recognised the propriety of them, and a general estimate of the revenue, by the application of these rates to the area concerned, would probably be the result of their adoption. After having been recognised by the Board, the revenue was fixed accordingly, and the subsequent process was that by which the rent was fixed. If the revenue should result in any great increase, the proprietor could bring suits to raise the rent, and in that case the applicability of these rates of rent which had already been found to be the rates prevailing in the vicinity was a most important means for the ascertainment of the correct rent which should be assessed upon each individual cultivator, but not by any means certain, because the productive power of one field might be found to vary from the productive power of a field adjacent, and therefore in the Revenue Bill the process was only entered as an alternative one. It would, however, be extremely useful as a standard by which to test the rents of the various cultivators. There was also a new power taken in this bill, but a power which under the instructions which should be issued by the Government must, of the necessity of things, be used with the greatest caution, and that was the power of abating rent at the time of settlement. On several occasions it had been brought to his notice that rack-renting prevailed to a degree that interfered very much with the cultivators.

We had no power to step in and to say that the rent should be reduced. A bargain might indeed have been made with the zemindar, that if a certain amount of reduction was allowed in their favour, it would be incumbent on them to make a corresponding reduction in favour of the cultivator. But that would have been a mode in which there would have been no means of enforcing the opinion and desire of the Settlement officer. It would be possible, under the Revenue Bill to be passed, for the Settlement officer to step in, in those cases in which excessive rack-renting was found to exist, and reduce the amount of rent to what might be considered fair. The corresponding reduction of the revenue which might not otherwise have been assessed upon the higher rental would of course follow this. In regard to suits for enhancement at the time of settlement he might also say that every care and caution was adopted on the part of the Board of Revenue and the Government to ensure that the enhancement in view of the average rates should be made with the utmost caution and care. Nothing would be so disastrous as the application by the Settlement officer of a theoretical rate of rent which might appear in his eye as the proper rent for any particular part of the country or class of lands. We had wished to take the existing prevailing rent as the only safe guide not only for the assessment of the revenue itself but as the standard for the regulation and adjustment of the rent of particular individuals, and, as regards this special power which he had mentioned, he trusted we might look in the future for those revisions of settlement not to occur with the same frequency, or if they did occur, that they would not involve this summary application of standards and the summary raising or reduction of revenue at those periods. It was quite possible, and he hoped that after the experience of a few years, other means would be taken for the adjustment of the revenue. He would now proceed to mention the agency of which those suits for enhancement were to be undertaken and the question of the transfer of the jurisdiction from the civil to the revenue courts. His hon'ble friend had almost anticipated him in the necessity for explaining what we should do when he hoped the bills would become law.

There would be no new agency for the determination of these suits. Already in the various districts we had the same classes of officers who under the new law would adjust cases of enhancement as well as all the other cases as between landlord and ryot which the bill dealt with; but a distinction—and a most valuable one,—which had been introduced by the Bill was—as his hon'ble friend had said—the greater classification of the powers which the officers should exercise in deciding those cases. The higher class of cases—those involving the necessity for greater experience, judgment, and knowledge of the people, the language of the country, and the productive powers of the land, would be limited to the first class of assistants—assistants who would be selected with reference to their experience, ability and standing; and the other classes of cases, or less important ones, would be left for the lower grades of our establishments. Now as regarded the jurisdiction in those cases it seemed to him that what had fallen from his hon'ble friend was eminently to the point, that the agency should be employed not merely in the original decision but in the appeal. The same reasons indeed which had led the Legislature to bar the consideration of the amount of revenue which was assessed by the Government upon the zemindar applied most justly to the bar of their jurisdiction in the case of the settlement of rent. This, however, was more an administrative than a settlement matter, and in regard to this and to other questions it appeared to him that the appeal would lie with much more effect and greater chance of justice being done by leaving it to the revenue courts instead of the civil courts. The matter was one which would be determined on the spot. The rules which we proposed to lay down would direct that in the cold season, while our officers were all about the country, the officers of the first class should take the applications for enhancement with them, and having gone to the spot, shall, in connection with the people and with the evidence which local enquiry so readily and freely gave, come to a conclusion as to the propriety of enhancement or otherwise. In order to take effect within the ensuing year, all suits were to be brought before the 31st December, and the Collector would be able at once to depute his various assistants possessing power of enhancement to the localities where these enhancement cases existed, and upon the spot, with all the advantages which this procedure would give them, they would be in the best possible position to come to a decision on the subject. The only other matter to which he would refer in reference to this bill was that by which the Government should be enabled to step in between the proprietor and the cultivator, when from calamity or other cause beyond the power of the cultivator loss had been sustained which gave the cultivator a claim to apply for remission of revenue in whole or in part under the present system. The Government dealt with the zemindar only if it found that he had suffered from calamity which would have resulted in the loss of his crops to such an extent that the pressing of revenue would fall hardly upon him. Then the Government might step in with reference to the pressure of the revenue having been very heavy or in respect to individual loss, and say, "we remit so much of your revenue to enable you to carry on successfully the management of your estate." But it could not step in between the zemindar and cultivator and say that the same causes which had reduced the zemindar had also reduced the cultivator, and that therefore if the latter was not accorded similar relief he would be ruined. Now the only case in which we could step in at present was that in which a remission of revenue was made to the zemindar, and a corresponding remission should be made to the cultivator. This for various reasons was insufficient, for amongst others, although we might be able to remit the revenue there was no means of enforcing it, and the zemindar might in the meantime ruin the ryot by exacting the last farthing from him. He thought we were bound to do what we could to maintain the ryot in his position in the same manner as we maintained the zemindar and proprietor, and the provision we had proposed for the end was that wherever such calamity occurred as should affect the cultivator in any way which would effect his ruin by his crops being destroyed by hail, by a season of inundation or other calamity, the Government should be able to step in between the zemindar and the ryot and say "we limit the whole of the ryot's rent or a portion of it." But having done so, then the obligation devolved upon Government to make a corresponding remission of the revenue in favour of the zemindar. These, he thought, were the only points on which he felt called upon to remark in regard to the bill. He begged to express his entire satisfaction with the bill, but at the same time he wished to remark that the satisfaction would have been greater had we been able retrospectively to preserve the condition of the ex-proprietor. That was the only point on which he wished to say that the bill would not be passed with unmixed satisfaction to him. At the same time, looking at all the circumstances surrounding the bill, he thought that the select committee had come to a sound conclusion, and that a very material improvement in the condition of the ryot without doing anything detrimental to the right and interests of the proprietor would be obtained by the passing of this bill which he hoped might take place at the present meeting.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY.

A Noted Thief.—A Maratha named Ramchunder Balkrishna, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing four silver wristlets, the property of one Hurry Soodnajee.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 29th November, was 57 feet 2 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 7 tenths.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Jadov Lakhoo was convicted of stealing six towels belonging to one Ismail Ahmed, and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Assault.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan named Abdoola was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with seriously assaulting Bustian Mariau and Santan Fernand. The man admitted the offence and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Australian Horses.—By the Australian mail which arrived yesterday we note the following ships had sailed for India with horses:—Hawarden Castle, 1101 tons, Calcutta via Madras, with 146 horses; Bedfordshire, 1155 tons, Calcutta via Madras, with 189 horses; and the Antiope, 1442 tons, had been chartered for £1,600 to take horses to Calcutta.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Fairy Bells	
Quadrille	Le Roi Renne	Breyssant.
Selection	Vespers Sicilienne	Verdi.
Valse	Ella	Jacques.
Airs	Giralda	Adam.
Galop	Three O'Cl ck	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Census.—It is now more than a year and a half since the census of this Presidency was taken, and yet nothing is known about it by the public, or perhaps nobody know anything about it. It is however true that a large establishment has been in existence and in a working state all the time, and yet nothing transpires of the kind of work it is doing. We hear reports of a very serious nature pointing to the inadequacy of the department as a whole and of its individual higher members to the work they have undertaken. And it appears that if no measures are taken to correct the mistakes Government has fallen into, it is not inconceivable that the census will never be out. —*Indu Prakash.*

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETORS OF THE "RAST GOFTAR."

The case of Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, editor and proprietor of the *Parsee Punch*, vs Kaikhoshroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, and Byramjee Furdoonjee and Merwanjee Furdoonjee, proprietors of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, in which the defendants stood charged with defamation, was called before the Senior Magistrate yesterday. Dr. Dallas appeared on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Ardeshir Framjee for the defence. It will be remembered that last week an application was made by Dr. Dallas to transfer his client's case to Mr. Nana Morojee's Court, and with a view to consult with the learned magistrate the case was postponed till this day (Wednesday). The magistrate suggested that the case had better be amicably settled. Dr. Dallas said that so far as his client was concerned he was not averse to adopt the valuable suggestion of His Worship, but the difficulty was that the parties on the other side were not willing to do so. Mr. Ardeshir said that his clients were not disposed to come to any terms. The magistrate then said that he himself would take up the case, and fixed Monday, the 15th instant, for the hearing of it.

MR. AND MRS. CASE.

On Tuesday night Mr. and Mrs. George Case gave another of their entertainments, but this time before a house filled from pit to ceiling. "The Drawing Room Floor" was the name of the entertainment, and in the course of the evening the lady had to sustain a dozen characters, all different from each other. We need not assure those who know "Miss Grace Egerton" that her versatile abilities were equal to the occasion. The characters which appeared to us to drag in consequence of their likeness to other parts, or because of their forcedness were "Noah Wurzell, a Country Bumpkin," and the new tenor, Mr. Horatio Giuliani Jones;" but the defects of these representations were so entirely overbalanced, by the excellence of "Katty Mooney," "Deborah Griggs, the Charity Girl," "The Tragic Muse," "Folly" and "Miss Martha Evergrowl, a lady with a gloomy idea of things in general," that they need be no more than barely alluded to. Katty Mooney's Irish letter was full of fun. The Charity Girl kept the audience in roars of laughter with her outbursts of stereotyped loquacity. "For I must speak in passion, and I will do it in King Cambyses' vein," said Falstaff, and Mrs. Case, in her character of Miss Minerva Cassandra, illustrated admirably the humour which lies in all attempts to tear a passion to tatters. In the antitype Folly she sang and danced so fascinatingly that the audience unanimously insisted upon an encore. As for "Miss Martha Evergrowl," a character which Dickens himself might have invented and reaped credit from it, we can scarcely describe how amusing she was. She growled at everything—going so far as to abuse the sun for shining in the day when nobody wanted it and neglecting to shine during fogs and on dark nights when everybody wanted it—and the "vinegared" expression of face which Mrs. Case assumed was an excellent certificate of her power as an ingenious mimic. Mr. Case did all that was necessary to assist his wife. His talent does not lie in acting, but in playing the piano, violin, or concertina. His variations on "The King of the Cannibal Islands" and "The Frog that would a-wooing go" abounding in all descriptions of violin gymnastics on the bass as well as the alt trapeze, are one moment very comical and in the next surprising from the dexterity of the performer. Mr. Case's bag pipe imitations on the concertina are also very entertaining. The closeness of the imitation could certainly not have been mistaken on Tuesday night by any one who heard the feet beatings of the perforvid Scotchmen scattered through the house in keeping time to a Highland march or a "rousing reel." Mr. and Mrs. Case's next performance will be given to-morrow evening.

THE ENGLAND COURT MARTIAL.—SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO COLONEL COOPER.

Yesterday forenoon at eleven o'clock the Court-martial appointed to investigate certain charges against Lieutenant England met again in the R. A. Messroom, Colaba, Colonel Bond presiding. When the President declared the Court opened he intimated that a sick certificate had been received on behalf of Colonel Cooper, the Deputy Judge Advocate, in consequence of which it would be necessary to adjourn the trial *sine die*. The Court then rose. It appears that the sick certificate was in consequence of an accident of rather a serious description which had befallen Colonel Cooper that morning. While he was being driven to the Court, one of the shafts of his brougham became loose and frightened the horse, which bolted. Nearing the Colaba Memorial Church it swerved, and ran against the railings at the schoolhouse. Here the brougham was thrown violently on its side, and one of Colonel Cooper's arms was so seriously injured that it was impossible for him to attend the Court and take up his duty as Deputy Judge Advocate. The brougham is very badly damaged, but the horse seems to have escaped with very little injury. Whether or not the trial will be resumed in a few days with a new Deputy Judge Advocate or will be postponed until Colonel Cooper's recovery depends upon the nature of his injuries, the extent of which had not been fully ascertained yesterday when the Court adjourned.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "PARSEE PUNCH."

The hearing of the charge of defamation preferred against Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtiar, editor of the *Parsee Punch*, by Mr. Kaikhoshroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, third magistrate. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, barrister, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) for the defence.

Mr. Kaikhoshroo Nowrojee, on being further examined, said—I produce an issue of the *Parsee Punch* of the 27th November 1870. I find in it a representation of a man, which refers to me, and there is also a poem underneath it, which also refers to me. The imputations made in the letter-press are utterly false and groundless. At page 472 of the said issue, there is another article, which also refers to me. The allusion "Bad Goftar" made therein is meant to refer to myself. I produce an issue of the said paper of the 7th April 1872. At page 142 I find letter-press and a picture, which refer to myself. I produce an issue of the *Punch* of 7th April 1872. I find in it a Gujerathee dialogue, which alludes to myself. In this dialogue Nowrojee is, as I understand, meant to refer to my father. The insinuations made in this article are utterly groundless and false.

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas—My paper has a very large circulation and a respectable constituency. I am very well known and have some influence amongst my own community as editor of the *Rast Goftar*. I am sure that when *Punch* calls me an ass, the public don't believe me to be one. I do not think the public believe one of the insinuations made regarding me in *Punch*. The editor of the *Punch and Bidaparaz* and I have generally taken opposite sides of public questions. For instance I have entertained different views with regard to municipal reforms from those of the late Municipal Commissioner Mr. Crawford. My views as to marriage expenses are different from those of the editor of *Punch*. My opinion as to presenting an address to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was also different from that of the editor of *Punch*. We also differed as to the excommunication of Parsee females who might be licensed under the Contagious Diseases Act. Since the year 1870, the editor of *Punch* and I have, as a rule, differed in our opinions as to public questions, but previously we had agreed. The insinuations contained in the aforesaid exhibits are a great deal more than strong expressions of difference of opinion, they are attacks upon my personal character and motives. In my capacity of honorary secretary to the Duyan Prasarak Society I went round and endeavoured myself to get life members. I do not consider it discreditable to be a stipendiary secretary. I do not consider the patronage of honourable men disgraceful. About two years ago I proposed that *Punch* should be excluded from the table of the Native General Library. It has been excluded from the Fort Improvement Library for several years. I understand the editor of *Punch* to say in his article marked F that I am enamoured of slavery. The editor of *Punch* did not seem to like my management of the Duyan Prasarak Mandali as its secretary. In reference to an address which it was proposed to give to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, I wrote rather strong articles in my paper, and he is the person referred to in exhibit marked I, or the one great man. The cartoon Z is in reference to my having charged Mr. Kessowjee Naik with having used improper language at a public meeting, and his contradiction thereof. The contradiction was corroborated by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. The word "dhap" is a figurative expression. The day of the Parsee New Year is one of great festivity. The cartoon marked No. 1 does not represent me as rejoicing drops of servility. The cartoon about the football, marked P, I understand to refer to the incident of my opposition to the address proposed to be given to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. (Witness refreshes his memory by reading a certain portion of a Guzeratee book and states:—) Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama in a book which he published charged the *Rast Goftar* with having spent its life in slavery. But I did not take any steps with regard to it in a court of justice. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee have not written for my paper, the former for about a year and the latter for about six months past, but I consider them both as contributors to the paper. With reference to exhibit P, I say I have occasionally received friendly suggestions as to the policy to be pursued in my paper. Further cross-examination reserved.

The magistrate then adjourned the case for further enquiry till Saturday next at 11 A.M.

Maravilla Cocoa.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

Maravilla Cocoa.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

Homœopathic Cocoa.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

Soluble Chocolate, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Sole Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A PARSEE WOMAN.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Bejonjee were placed before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, and charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about 29th November caused the death of a Parsee woman named Dhunbaee, in the Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. The prisoners were remanded to jail till Tuesday, the 16th inst.

A CASE OF FORGERY.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Bhickajee Ramrao, a peon in the employ of Messrs Manisty and Fletcher, and one Ramcrushna Babajee were charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, and with having in their possession a valuable security, to wit, a cheque amounting to Rs. 1,400 known to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.

Mr. L. Fletcher said—I am a solicitor of the High Court and a partner in the firm of Manisty and Fletcher. On the 1st instant, Mr. Greenway, of the Agra Bank, got me a cheque, purporting to be signed by my firm, which had been that day presented at the Bank for payment. Believing it to be a forgery, Mr. Greenway brought it to me. This is the cheque (produced in Court) for Rs. 1,400. I went with Mr. Greenway to the Agra Bank, and prisoner Bhickajee Ramrao was pointed out to me as the man who presented the cheque for payment. I recognized him as a peon employed by my firm. I then sent for a police sepoy and gave the prisoner into custody. I charge him with having fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine a document, which he knew to be a forged document, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The second prisoner was discharged to give his evidence against the first prisoner. The case was adjourned for further enquiry till Wednesday next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE RAMJEE ASSAR AND NURSEY NARAYEN.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, for an opposing creditor, said the insolvents had not yet complied with an order of the Court directing them to deposit on an affidavit all their books with the Official Assignee; and that they had not given the Court the information they were required to give. They did not give the names of their former partners or state where the books are. Insolvents had a very good reason to suppress those books; and had been putting the opposing creditor to unnecessary costs. A rule *nisi* was granted upon the insolvents on the 17th September, and it was made absolute on the 15th October last. The books and papers lodged with the Official Assignee came down to the 13th May 1873, whereas the schedule shewed that insolvents had done business until the 18th August 1873.

The insolvent stated that he had deposited all the books under his control with the Official Assignee; and that there were some detained by creditors at Meerut and Sanglee, which he could not get.

The Commissioner thought that the insolvent had complied with the order. This was not the time to enquire whether his statements made on affidavit were true or not; but as it appeared that he had deposited certain books with the Official Assignee, and therefore complied with the Court's order, the rule must be discharged.

RE SITTARAM MUGNEERAM.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved to make absolute a rule *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Green on the 5th October last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be adjudicated to have committed an act of insolvency. The order was made under section 9 of the Insolvent Act. The affidavit of the opposing creditor stated that the insolvent had remained more than twenty-one days in the Tanna Jail. There was no appearance for the insolvent; and the Commissioner made the rule absolute.

RE MUNJEE ALLIA AND MAHOMED IBRAHIM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment for two months on the ground that the insolvents were ill at Madras, whence a telegram was received yesterday. The application was granted.

RE DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule. The Commissioner granted the application.

RE CURSON JASSA.

Mr. Constable, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved that the insolvent's petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. No proceedings had been taken since the 4th June last. The Commissioner dismissed the petition.

RE JEWRAJ BOONUMCHUND.

Mr. Kassinath moved that the case be adjourned for a week in order to give the opposing creditor time to file the grounds of opposition. Another creditor had filed grounds of opposition, but in collusion with the insolvent who settled his claim, he had withdrawn the opposition; and the learned counsel's client, therefore, came forward to take up his place. Under the rules of the Court it was only allowable to one of the creditors to file grounds of opposition; and other creditors could come in and oppose without filing any grounds. The case was adjourned for a week.

RE HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE WADIA.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, moved for two months' further time to serve notices upon the creditors. It was a very heavy insolvency, there being no less than 130 creditors. Negotiations had been going on for a settlement, and it was probable an application would be made to withdraw the petition; and that was the reason why the notices had not been served yet.

The Commissioner gave an order for two months' adjournment, with leave to amend the schedule, if necessary.

RE GOVERDHUNDAS LUXMEEDAS.

Mr. Tyabjee, for the insolvent, applied for a discharge in the nature of a certificate, under section 60 of the Act. The Commissioner granted an order *nisi* for the purpose.

RE HEERALAL HURJEEVUNDAS.

Mr. Kassinath, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an adjournment for four months on the ground that negotiations were going on for a settlement; and for a settlement and for the extension of the interim order.

The Commissioner granted a month's adjournment, the interim order being extended for the same period.

RE GOVERDHUNDAS KHUTAO.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* with permission to serve notice. The insolvent was in Court, but had suddenly taken very ill. The application was granted.

RE JUMNADAS VENILAL.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The insolvent and his family were in destitute circumstances; and if an interim order was granted, he would earn something for his maintenance.

Mr. Tyabjee, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that insolvent had been engaged in very vexatious proceedings on the civil side of the High Court and had put the opposing creditor to much unnecessary expense. A similar application had been made to Mr. Justice Green and refused; and no new facts were brought forward for renewing it.

The Commissioner thought that the ground of vexatious proceedings was made out, and refused the application with costs.

RE VENAYEK VISHWASRAO.

Mr. Tyabjee (who held Mr. Kassinath's brief for the insolvent) asked for leave to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE PEERAJEE SEWAJEE.

Mr. Tyabjee, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The man had now been three years in jail for contempt of Court in not giving security for the amount of a decree. An attachment before judgment had been obtained against him on the ground that he was about to abscond to Hyderabad, his native country, and the High Court ordered him to give security for the amount of the claim. He was not able to give the security, and had ever since been detained in jail. Mr. Tyabjee argued that the order could not have been meant to extend to the satisfaction of the debt; and that it was meant to continue only till the execution of the decree.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application which he said insolvent had been persistently renewing at every sitting of the Court; and which had been refused by every judge to whom it was made. Insolvent had not complied with an order of the High Court, and every presiding Commissioner had declined to interfere in the matter.

After some discussion, the Commissioner refused the application with costs, and directed that the hearing of the case should be accelerated.

RE JAMSETJEE MANOCKJEE KHORY.

Mr. B. M. Waglé applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE HAJEE IBRAHIM DADA.

Mr. Tyabjee, on behalf of the insolvent, made a similar application, which was also granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Nanjee Cullian, a contractor, Rs. 1,360. Frederick Biers a livery stable keeper, Rs. 2,56). Shewgungee Gungapersad, a contractor, Rs. 1,276.

roofs and balconies were full of people in holiday attire, the whole presenting a very picturesque spectacle. On taking carriage again, the six miles that lie between the city and the town of Brindabun were rapidly accomplished, and as the road for the whole distance had been well watered, the drive was a very pleasant one. The magnificent ruin of the temple of Gobind Deva was first visited, and its unique beauty thoroughly appreciated by the Viceroy, who spent a very considerable time going over the whole fabric, and finally ascended the very highest point on the roof for the sake of the fine view which it commands. The special features in the architecture, and the improvements that have lately been effected through the grant made by the Maharajah of Jeypore, were explained by Mr. Growse, the Joint Magistrate, under whose superintendence the work is being carried out. All that had been done received unqualified approval, and a hope was expressed that funds might be forthcoming for the completion of so desirable an undertaking; though the famine would prevent any grant for the purpose being made from imperial revenue, at least for the present. In the nave a deputation of the Municipality came forward, and an address was delivered by their spokesman, couched in such high-flown Persian that not one sentence in it could be intelligible to any single person present, either native or European. The infant Rajah of Hattras was at the same time led up for presentation. Descending from the grand eastern portal of the fane by the new road, which is one of the chief improvements, the Viceroy crossed the square on foot and proceeded to the seths' temple, where he was met by Seth Gobind Dass, the founder, and his nephew, Luchman Dass. After passing round the outer court to a seat prepared for him under the marble pavilion, where some fountains of coloured water were playing, he entered into conversation on general topics, and then took his departure, reaching his camp at Muttra again at noon. The afternoon was spent in retirement, except that the seths were admitted to a private interview, which lasted for a full half-hour, in which the large purchase of grain for the relief of the famine districts was the principal subject discussed. At 7 P.M. he started for Hattras, attended by the Magistrate of the District, and escorted by a police guard there to take the train for Shekoabad, whence he proceeded through Mynpoory to Futtehgurh. At the latter place the Gun-carriage Agency has to be inspected, and the well-earned rest of a quiet Sunday may be enjoyed.—*Pioneer.*

CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS.

(*Overland China Mail.*)

JAPAN.

THERE has been a ministerial crisis, which has been apparently patched up, caused by differences of opinion as to how Corea ought to be treated. Things now look pacific though a strong warlike feeling exists. The question of the opening of the interior is said to be settled, foreigners obtaining permission from their Minister on depositing $300. Native newspapers are fast making way throughout the Empire. The Yokohama race meeting passed off successfully. The wreck of the steamer Nicolai has been sold for $5,200; stores, machinery, &c., realizing $4,000, more. The Russian flagship Askold has arrived at Nagasaki from Honolulu. The journals in Yokohama have resumed their skirmishes; the *Mail* contradicting the statements of the Gazette about the existence of a strong republican feeling in the Empire, &c. It appears, however, that the *Mail* had underestimated the gravity of the Corean difficulty. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Yokohama was held to protest against the action of the [illegible] Guild. The P. M. S.S. Ariel was wrecked off Yokohama on the 27th Oct.; passengers and crew saved.

CHINA.

THE new mission to Peru and the West Indies is being organized, the importu[illegible] duties of which will undoubtedly fall on the foreign members. Captain Garcia, the Peruvian envoy, has been invited to Peking, and the ratification of the Treaty is expected. Mr. Mayers, Chinese Secretary, has been up the river Kan to Nanchang, in H. M. S. Ringlove so far, and then in a steam-launch, on diplomatic business: he was well received, and the launch created a sensation. Mr. Wade, H. B. M.'s Minister, has reached Shanghai on his return from his inspection of the southern ports. Great complaints are made of the depressed state of trade at Chinkiang, consequent on official obstructions thereto. The Shanghai races took place on the 31st ulto., and three following days. Geo. Ford has been sent to prison for two years for having killed a Chinese at Shanghai. An explosion took place in a foundry at Hongkew, Shanghai, by which several lives were lost: it was caused by striking a live shell. The photographing of the outdoor customs staff is contradicted. The foreign consuls have held a meeting to consider the Woosung Bar difficulty. A foreign woman named Harris has been murdered at Shanghai, and her husband has been arrested and charged with the crime. L. H. Stoddard, of the U.S.N Co., has been committed for trial at Shanghai for forgery and obtaining money under false pretences. R. G. Mayne, Hongkew Wharf Co., has been also committed for trial for the minor crime. The foreign pilots at Foochow are said to be on strike.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

DR. AYRES, the new Colonial Surgeon, has arrived. Mr. Justice Pannefote leaves by the first mail in December for the Leeward Islands, of which colony he has been appointed Chief Justice. The Hon. H. J. Ball leaves by the present mail. A commission has been appointed to investigate the titles, and fix boundaries of certain marine lots on the Praya. Severe weather has been encountered between Singapore and this port by the steamers Hindostan and Glenlyon, accompanied by loss of life, &c. Several of the crew of the latter vessel stand charged with robbery of the Chinese passengers during the gale, and a marine court of inquiry is being held on the circumstances.

We understand that H. M. S. Thalia has gone to Bangkok, to be present during the re-coronation of His Majesty the King of Siam.—*Straits Times.*

We understand the Acheen expedition will leave Batavia about the end of this month. The delay is said to be for the purpose of allowing the Achcenese to enjoy the Mahomedan new year in peace.—*Id.*

THE British barque Jeanie Lostit, Captain Murdock, from Ilo Ilo with a cargo of sugar, and bound to the Channel for orders, encountered a cyclone on the 22nd of October last, when in latitude 12 deg. north. The gale lasted about 23 hours, during which she lost her main mast and received serious damage to her hull; the pumps were sounded, and it was found she had nine feet of water in the hold, which damaged a great part of the cargo. The vessel arrived in Singapore yesterday, where she is to undergo repair.—*Id.*

We understand that in consequence of several cases of cholera discovered on board of vessels from Batavia, they have been ordered into quarantine. The Dutch steamer the other day had to go out into the quarantine anchorage, as, also, has a sailing ship recently arrived. There were also several cases, we hear, on board Hogis boats. The authorities are on the alert to endeavour to prevent the reintroduction of the disease into Singapore.—*Id.*

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO THE TIMES.)

VERSAILLES, OCT 31.

THE Court resumed its sitting to-day. General Colfinieres was called, and gave evidence with regard to the armistice agreed to on the 15 h. He stated that it had no importance, and in no way influenced the movements of the enemy. He was then examined on the subject of the communications attempted with Marshal MacMahon, but nothing important was elicited. He explained that he did not give the Director of Telegraphs at Metz the cable he asked for to establish communications with Thionville, because he had not sufficient, and what he had he required for the army.

Commandant Magnan was recalled, and gave explanations respecting his previous deposition. The questions put by the President were very pressing and searching. He expressed regret that the witness had sent back a train to Charleville because of a merely temporary interruption of the railway line, and he said he was surprised that Commandant Magnan had not taken advantage of his presence at Thionville to make a serious effort to re-enter Metz.

Colonel Lewal deposed that he received a despatch on the afternoon of the 23d, and delivered it to Marshal Bazaine. The latter read it, and it made known the movement of the Army of Chalons towards the Army of the Rhine. Colonel Lewal asked Marshal Bazaine to set his army in motion as quickly as possible, in order to avert the danger run by the army of Marshal MacMahon. The witness took pains to prove that this despatch arrived on the 23d, and entered into very precise and lengthy details on this subject. He gave his evidence with great calmness and simplicity, and in very clear language. The counsel for the defence disputed the question of dates, and declared that the despatch only arrived on the 29th, Marshal Bazaine energetically affirming that was the day he received the despatch.

Colonel Dandlau, the next witness, deposed that Colonel Lewal told him on the evening of the 26th and on the 27th that Marshal Bazaine had been informed since the 23d of the march of Marshal MacMahon.

The counsel for the defence asked whether Colonel Dandlau was the author of the work entitled *Mets, the Campaigns and Negotiations*. The witness replied that he was.

Commandant Samuel gave similar evidence to that of the last witness.

Captain Mornay solemnly affirmed, on the contrary, that Marshal Bazaine received no despatch on the 23d of August.

Other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was unimportant.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

VERSAILLES, NOV. 1.

Upon the Court resuming its sitting to-day, the first witness called was Commandant de Bouy, of the General Staff. He deposed that he heard speak of the march of Marshal MacMahon in private conversations at Metz towards the 24th and 25th of August. The Police-Commissary de Guyard stated that he took a despatch from Thionville, addressed by Marshal MacMahon to Marshal Bazaine in Metz, on the 20th of August, together with other despatches which he handed to Colonel Massaroli, at Longwy. Colonel Turnier took a copy of them at Thionville, and confided them to the charge of Sub-Lieutenant Bazaine, who forwarded them on the 22nd or August. These despatches were sent by the Emperor, Marshal MacMahon, and the Minister of War, M. Mossoul. One despatch announced that Marshal MacMahon was in command at Longwy, explained the manner in which he would be joined, and also forwarded these despatches by different ways.

Colonel Dalzac stated that Colonel Stoffel recalled the agents who were sent to Longwy, on account of their not sending any information. He added that all important despatches sent by Marshal MacMahon were in cypher.

Colonel Brose declared that Marshal MacMahon received no despatch from Marshal Bazaine after that of the 19th of August.

The Court adjourned its sitting until Monday next.

(FROM A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

VERSAILLES, OCT 31.

THE startling political events of the present week have thrown Bazaine's trial, which still excites the liveliest interest, into a background so remote that it may almost be considered historical. It is because this trial is an historical event, because it contains the greatest lesson France can draw from the events of 1870, that it is worth while to dwell upon it and review sittings already four days old. I return to the trial all the more willingly because the last few sittings may be said to have presented much that was consoling. The remark has often been made in France, "Modest courage, unostentatious patriotism, natural obedience to duty, must be sought for in the middle class of the French people—in that class which lies half-way between the workman who blindly obeys the orders of a secret society and the *rentier* who is constantly floating between two opinions." In my last letter we saw the Commissariat march past. Fine gentlemen they were, covered with gold braid, wearing medals, stars, and dazzling uniforms and holding high their haughty heads. They all advanced to the bar with assurance and dignity, like men convinced of their indispensable importance. If the army suffered from hunger and cold, if abundant food did not sustain the soldiers' courage, it was certainly not their fault. If we were to calculate the enormous quantity of stores which each of these great men accumulated on the battle-fields, in depots, and along the line of road the army was to follow, we should be terrified by the grand total, and should really understand that a French soldier, fed by the French Commissariat, is one of those happy mortals whose *embonpoint* and florid complexion might serve as a prospectus and advertisement to a bathing place. How it happened that the soldiers often remained without bread and ammunition, that hunger and the enemy's grape-shot both found them defenceless—that is, of course, what the Commissariat cannot explain. It is the Chief Commissary of Stores who is indeed an imposing sight. He has a fine, florid, proud, and even disdainful contenance. His coat has more braid on it than all the others, and imposing stars, placed right and left, cover his whole breast. His look is calm and smiling, his lip slightly curled, his hair gray and abundant, and his small side-[illegible] complacently caresses the gray *barbiche* which gives additional length to his ironical chin. He condescends to answer the questions put to him in a manner which he tries to make amiable, but you feel that he professes no absolute admiration for the administrative knowledge of those who put them to him. He gave orders, it is true, but they were no doubt ill understood and ill executed. It is certainly not the fault of *Monsieur l' Intendent-General* if things did not turn out as France wished them to do, and what must be deplored is that a man of this importance should be obliged to come and justify himself in the eyes of the world. As he leaves the bar you feel that he appreciates his own worth, that nothing can diminish it in his eyes, and that ten fresh disastrous wars would only make him suspect incapacity in others.

The witnesses who succeed the braided gentlemen of the Commissariat in no way resemble them. They are mere forest-keepers, rude, ignorant men, who advance with awkward gait to the bar, heroes unconscious of their heroism, who go straight to duty without turning to the right or to the left, who take no heed of the pits and precipices which border and surmount their path. Four of them appear,—Scalabrino, Tissabre, Braidy, and Guillemin. When MacMahon, without news of Bazaine, wants to send him despatches, when it is necessary to advance through a country scoured by the enemy's troops, they are called and asked whether they will take charge of the laconic messages which may save an army, and without further reflection they reply, as Guillemin did, "All right," and set out with the despatch, sometimes rolled up like a cigarette ready for smoking, sometimes in a tube of caoutchouc ready for swallowing, on their way to Metz, through the German lines, and accomplish their mission.

The reader of *The Times* will, perhaps, remember a conversation with Bazaine which appeared last March. In that conversation the Marshal said that he had not seen Scalabrino, one of the four. In court, Scalabrino proves that he saw the Marshal and gave him the despatch; that he had all the trouble in the world to get permission to sleep in a stable, and that after having waited in vain for an answer he returned to Verdun without it through a thousand difficulties and dangers. The following deposition of Braidy will give an idea of the heroic simplicity of these obscure emissaries:—

"On the morning of the 17th the inspector took me to General Guerin, Commander of Verdun, who asked me if I would take a despatch to Metz for Marshal Bazaine. I accepted the mission; I reached Bellevue on the 19th; there a detachment of Chasseurs told me where Marshal Bazaine's head-quarters were. Next day at noon I was received by him. The same day at 5, Marshal Bazaine ordered me to return to Verdun with an answer. I left Metz on the morning of the 20th. I had scarcely got beyond the French lines when a Prussian patrol saw me and took me prisoner. After having questioned and searched me, the Prussians took me to a farm occupied by them, and told me I should be shot next day. They kept me a prisoner two days, and then let me go. Having succeeded in concealing in the sole of my shoe the despatch I had in charge, I went on my way, and on the 22d I was back again at Verdun."

Here, again, is the beginning of Guillemin's deposition:—

"On the 16th of August my inspector said to me, 'The Commissary of Stores wants a forester to go to Metz; go you.' I answered, 'All right.' That day at 2 o'clock the Commissary gave me a despatch, and told me I should find the Army somewhere about Conflans. I found nothing at Conflans, and I went on to Metz, where I arrived on the 20th. There I gave my despatch to the Marshal, who read it."

It is thus that these *enfants perdus* of obscure courage march without brag or boast towards the goal pointed out to them by the patriotic desire of their chiefs. Thus did Scalabrino, thus Tissabre, thus Braidy, thus Guillemin.

And how the heroes approved the manly and simple language of the Duc d'Aumale, thanking them for their devotedness in the name of the Council! "That devotedness which," the Duke said, "was all the more touching because they seemed to be ignorant of it." But what should have been seen by the side of the Prince's emotion and the spectators' applause, was the embarrassed look with which these intrepid messengers, whom the enemy's menacing patrols failed to intimidate, withdrew from the bar. That was a consoling sight. It proved that manly virtues have not yet disappeared from the soil of France; it proved that there still exists that middle race of heroes who go obscurely to death in days of riot to defend social order, or who beat the charge with their left arm when a cannon ball has carried away their right.

NOVEMBER 2.

I broke off at the depositions of the four foresters, and I showed that those who had been grieved by the revelations made during this trial found real consolation in the manly and simple evidence of these brave and self-denying men. After them Colonel Magnan was called. He is one of those whom fortune takes by the hand when they leave the cradle, from whose path all obstacles are removed, and who have only to put forth their hand to pluck from the tree of life all the fruit which appears pleasing to their eye. Young, charming, brave, the son of a Marshal of the Empire whom the Emperor particularly liked, he would have been certain to reach the highest grades in the Army had he even been less brave and less intelligent than he is. He is one of those who become great without making an effort, and who do not know how to fall without resisting. Attached to the person and fortune of the Marshal, the latter intrusted to him by preference every mission which offered a natural opportunity of gaining distinction. When he left Metz with a message from the Marshal, it was natural to expect that he would again be found by the side of his chief and his comrades in the hour of anguish and danger. That expectation was not realized. Colonel Magnan left Metz, and was seen there no more. In Court he declares that his presence in the army would have been of no great use; he says he did all he could to return, that he could not succeed, and that he remained at Longuyon till the Capitulation. The indictment seems to have been hard upon Colonel Magnan. It reproaches him with not having done all he might to return to Metz. It goes even further, and makes us suppose that the Colonel remained at Spa while he was expected at Metz. In his deposition before the Council the Colonel takes up that reproach with an energy and fire which make a very favourable impression on the hearers. But what is against him, in spite of himself, is that the public compares his deposition with those that have preceded it. When we reflect on the simplicity with which the poor woodmen had sought to enter Metz, to carry truth and hope to the besieged city, and when with that simplicity we contrast the laissez-aller, the absence of effort, the want of enthusiasm of the Colonel, we feel indeed that patriotism is one of those primeval virtues which are born with a man and which neither education nor social position can either give or develope. Fortunately, next day's sitting brings us back again by a happy contrast to those unadorned struggles in which men without education rise above the human level, though in that same sitting, in the midst of those men of honour, we meet with a witness whose attitude fills the spectators with astonishment and indignation. In the first place we have the witness, Lagosse. He is of the middle size, with a broad forehead, brown beard, an intelligent eye, and energetic demeanour. Asked to take a despatch from MacMahon, an explicit, urgent despatch, indicating the Marshal's march to the North, off he starts, without reflecting that he has no money in his pocket, and is obliged to borrow some at the very outset of his journey. Lagosse possesses not only courage but intelligence, and a great deal of it. The warm zeal which he deserves the country as he goes along is truly admirable. He gives a better account of the situation, strength, and plans of the enemy than many a French Staff officer could do; and when on his return he is questioned, his answers are such as generals are happy to take into account. Lagosse had arrived at Thionville. There he saw Colonel Turnier, who was in command. This [illegible], whom we shall have up by and by, advises [illegible] y, almost orders—him not to continue his journey. He takes the despatch from him and says he will give it to "some one, who know the language of the country." Lagosse leaves the despatch with him, and simply returns through a thousand dangers to MacMahon. He was not the only one who had received a similar mission. Others had gone on the same errand and succeeded in penetrating to the Marshal's head-quarters. The next witness is one of them; his name is Marchall. I should like that name to fix itself in the memory of those who read it. For me Marchall is truly a strange, heroic type—a type of that instinctive heroism which man brings into the world with him, and which urges him to deeds of daring as thirst urges him to the woodland spring. Marchall's look justifies what I say. He is pale, has a low forehead, a broad nose, a stiff moustache, lank hair; he comes heavily forward, he speaks slowly, and what he says loses enormously by being related by him. But while you listen to him tears come into your eyes; you cannot take your eyes off him. He is a hero. When asked if he will go on the dangerous errand, Marchall says, "All right," and away he goes. He is arrested, set at liberty, arrested again, but nothing discourages him. When exhausted, harassed, dying of hunger and thirst, he asks to be taken into a house and lodged, and when he is roughly spurned from the inhospitable door Marchall again says, "All right," and goes his way. His face denotes such a complete absence of cunning that the Germans sometimes hesitate about questioning him. He innocently asks them for a pass. When asked if he is a Frenchman, "Yes," he answers. "Why, then, you can have no pass from us; we are Germans." "If you were French I should have no need to ask you for one," he replies with simplicity, and that answer disarms the rigour of the enemy's soldiers. By dint of courage, resignation, and tenacity, he at last gets through the enemy's lines, enters Metz, sees Bazaine, gives him his despatch, tells him he will wait for the answer, and retires. You should hear him relate his sad Odyssey after he has given up his despatch. He can find lodgings nowhere. This hero, without knowing it, whom the desire of reaching Metz had inspired with a hundred different shifts, can persuade no one to give him a place to lie down in. People look at him in amazement when he asks for hospitality in the city he has come to save at the risk of his own life; and, finally, he stretches his weary limbs in a cow-shed. What shall be said of those who thus receive the patriotic messenger?

Ah! Mièche the stoker, is a different type from Marchall. Mièche also relates that he entered Metz, saw the Marshal, gave him a despatch, then went to sleep in a garret, ran a thousand dangers, was obliged to conceal himself in the water on meeting "a drove" of German Lancers, and that he is still suffering from the pains he then contracted. Mièche relates all that in picturesque, *naïf* language; he makes us smile; he makes us laugh; he almost touches us. Unfortunately for him, M. Lachaud has his eye upon him. He is cross-examined. He is asked to name some one who saw him in Metz. He loses countenance, he is confounded, he can name no one. He saw the Marshal, but he cannot say either when or where. He saw an officer near him, but he remembers neither his name nor his face. He was taken about Metz by a man named Emile, surname unknown. Emile was a stout, tall man, and a great drinker, who took him to all the public-houses in Metz. Alas! I fear that hero has merely perpetrated a hoax, and that the only true statement he has made is that he has seen many public-houses, but not in Metz.

Colonel Turnier, who appears next, is no hero either. He was intrusted with the command of Thionville. He there received all the despatches; it is not said—nor, indeed, does he say himself—what he did with them after having received them. Brave Madame Humbert brings news from Metz and asks for an answer. Colonel Turnier sends her back without giving her any fresh communication. He took Lagosse's despatch, but is he sure of having sent it that day? No one knows. The colonel gives his evidence with great emphasis. He is extremely pathetic; but he remembers nothing, knows nothing, can tell nothing. The public get angry over his evidence, and the colonel leaves the court without having gained either glory or sympathy.

In the two next sittings the important depositions of Colonel d' Andlau, of Messrs. Young, Samuel, and Stafel will permit us to lay aside the part of a mere narrator and draw a conclusion from this first part of the trial, which deals with the efforts made by Bazaine and MacMahon to meet and solder together the two sections of the army they commanded, and which might still have saved France.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.

The incidents of to-day's sitting have been unusually dramatic. Two agents who served Colonel Stoffel during the war, respectively named Rabasse and Mies, declared that they handed to Colonel the Marquis d'Abzac, Aide-de-Camp to Marshal MacMahon, at Rethel, on the night of the 25th to 26th of August, the original of the famous despatch from Marshal Bazaine, dated Metz, August 20, announcing that he was not sure that he would be able to get out, and which prevented Marshal MacMahon from marching upon Sedan.

The Marshal and all his orderly officers have always declared that they knew nothing of this despatch, and the indictment even infers that this despatch was suppressed without having been communicated to the Marshal. To-day Rabasse and Mies maintained that they did hand it to Colonel d'Abzac. This officer was called, and declared that he had no recollection of this circumstance. The two agents were recalled, and one of them, steadily examining the Colonel's features, declared that he recognized him and that he was the person to whom the despatch was handed.

This scene caused great excitement in court.

To-morrow all the orderly officers are to be called, and Colonel Stoffel will be examined.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.

The Court resumed its sitting at 1-15 p.m. to-day.

Several witnesses, specially from Alsace and Lorraine, who had not as yet appeared, answered to their names to-day.

The first witness called was Madame Sibeux. She deposed that she entered Metz on the 26th of August and gave an officer information respecting the military position outside.

The next witness called belonged to the annexed Provinces. M. Declu stated that on about the 28th of August he carried 17 despatches to Metz without experiencing any difficulty; he brought no message back.

Colonel Turnier was again recalled, but was unable to mention positively any message that he had transmitted.

The Duc d'Aumale then stated that he would wish to have evidence from Marshal MacMahon himself, with the object of contrasting it with the depositions of the witnesses who stated that he received no despatch on the 23d. He therefore commissioned the President of the Civil Tribunal of Versailles to receive the evidence of the President of the Republic in reply to certain questions upon this point. Marshal MacMahon's replies were subsequently read for the information of the Court. In the first place, he says Marshal Bazaine's despatch of the 19th, giving an account of the battle of St. Privat, and showing that he still intended taking a northerly direction, was communicated to him (Marshal MacMahon) by M. Pietri. This despatch determined him to change his march upon Paris and take the direction of Montmedy. He received no other despatch. With regard to Marshal Bazine's message of the 20 h of August, stating that he was taking up a position near Metz and would notify Marshal MacMahon of his march, the President of the Republic reiterated the statment contained in his previous deposition, that he does not remember having received it, adding that he does not believe that if it had been delivered to him the fact would have escaped his memory.

In reply to some observations from the counsel for the defence,

The Duc d' Aumale said he would allow a portion of Marshal MacMahon's previous deposition before the Juge d'Instruction to be read.

M. Amiot, Inspector of Telegraphs, gave explanations with regard to the transmission of despatches to the Emperor. Only those which were not in cipher were delivered to the Emperor direct; cipher messages were not presented to His Majesty until they had been deciphered. The point at issue was the non-receipt of Marshal Bazaine's despatches of the 21st of August by Marshal MacMahon; they were re-transmitted from Longwy on the 22nd, and the question was were they first sent to Paris and stopped there, or were they stopped at Chalons? M. Amiot, after having examined the documents, proved that the despatches were first communicated to Paris.

M. Rabasse, the next witness, narrated that he was sent by Colonel Stoffel to obtain information respecting Marshal Bazaine's Army. On the 22nd of August he received four despatches from Massaroli, and proceeded at once, with his colleague Mies, to the telegraph office, whence they were forwarded by the clerks. On the morning of the 23rd they received orders to return, and they started with the original despatches by an indirect road. M. Rabasse added that they showed them on their arrival to an officer, who said he had known their contents two days ago. He instructed them to hand these despatches to Colonel Stoffel, which they did on the following morning—namely, on the 26th. In reply to a question, M. Rabasse said he addressed all the despatches to Colonel Stoffel at Rheims.

The Duc d'Aumale remarked, in a slightly ironical tone, that he must have acquired a fresh recollection, for he had mentioned to-day for the first time the circumstance that before delivering the original despatches to Colonel Stoffel he showed them to an officer, who said he had seen them two days previously.

The next witness, M. Mies, however, confirmed the evidence of the previous witness, and added that the officer to whom they first handed the despatches, on the evening of the 25th, was Colonel d'Abzac, of Marshal MacMahon's Staff. MM. Rabasse and Mies considered the order to return as a confirmation of the fact that the despatches they sent had been received at the Head-Quarters in Rheims.

Colonel d'Abzac was then called, and denied having received the despatches alluded to by the two previous witnesses at Rethel on the evening of the 25th. He said his recollection upon this point was precise and positive, seeing that he was awaiting the despatches with the utmost impatience.

The Duc d'Aumale recalled MM. Rabasse and Mies to confront them with Colonel d'Abzac, and he asked Mies whether he persisted in his affirmation, warning him at the same time to be careful, as he was on his oath. M. Mies swore that he had spoken the truth, and entered into further details upon the subject.

Much excitement was manifested in court when these witnesses were confronted, but the matter was not cleared up.

The next sitting will be held to-morrow.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

999 Vicksburg, Webster—R. Nusserwanjee.

FOR LONDON.

1175 Tiverton, Cowly—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1123 Tribune, Raifield—Wallace & Co.

NOT FIXED.

540 Anne, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
764 Evening Star, Wales—Finlay, Muir & Co.
703 Joshua, Mount—The Captain.
1012 Kate Gregory, Hansen—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1057 Rutlandshire, Morgan—The Captain.
1584 Wimbledon, Christie—Wallace & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.

1258 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.
3752 Khedive, Stewart—P. & O. Co.

FOR JEDDAH, HODOODA, AND ADEN.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalifa.
475 Sir B. Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

909 Cedric, Williams—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1417 Columbian, Stead—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

776 Dido, Bellovich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

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650 Corvette Infante D. Joao, Wiegas (P. G. Boat).
130 Hercules, Roberts.
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392 Nenuphar, Souter—The Captain.
309 President Oursel, Richard—Edward Baudry & Co.

FOR ADEN AND JEDDAH.

560 Hydree, Ashton.

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488 Fezel Currim, Peed—H. A. C. Cadoo.

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132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.

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295 Chasseur, Giequell—H. A. Esmail & Co.

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1874 Abyssinia, James—(Turret Ship.)
300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
4414 Euphrates, Irvin.
4173 Jumna, Gordon.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Turret Ship.)
408 Sind (ordinary).

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Gilaco's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, [may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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